



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/773,844 | 02/01/2001 | Linda M. Braun | BRAUNI-18-15 | 3565 |

7590 04/23/2003

Glen E. Books, Esq.
Lowenstein Sandler PC
65 Livingston Avenue
Roseland, NJ 07068

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

WANG, GEORGE Y

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2882

DATE MAILED: 04/23/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 09/773,844 | BRAUN ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | George Y. Wang | 2882 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2003.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 24 May 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murray et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,018,816, from hereinafter "Murray") in view Soref (U.S. Patent No 4,671,605, from hereinafter "Soref").

Murray discloses a variable optical delay line (col. 1, lines 7-9) having a plurality of fibers (fig. 4, ref. 2, 3, 5, 6) where each fiber has a first end disposed in a first linear array and a second end disposed in a second linear array, each fiber comprising a first

parallel region, a curved region, and a second parallel region such that the first regions of the fibers are parallel to each other and the second parallel regions are also parallel to each other and where the fibers differ in curvature to provide a series of differing path lengths. Murray further teaches an optical switch (fig. 1, ref. 9) for switching at least one input signal among the fibers.

However, the reference fails to specifically disclose fibers that differ the radii of curvature to provide differing path lengths that are monotonically different.

Soref discloses a variable optical delay line that has fibers that differ the radii of curvature to provide differing path lengths that are monotonically different (fig. 1, ref. 26, 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have path lengths that differ monotonically since one would be motivated by a predetermined delay signal. Because it is well known that an optical time delay is a direct function of optical length (Murray, col. 4, lines 22-39; Soref, col. 6, lines 21-25). Without this predetermined, monotonic difference in optical fiber length, the incremental difference in the transmission distances could not effectively be provided (Murray, col. 4, lines 39-41; Soref, col. 34-59). Therefore, for function, reliability, and accuracy, it would have been obvious to include path lengths that differ monotonically.

3. Claims 2, 5, and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murray and Soref in view of Bishop et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,356,377, from hereinafter "Bishop").

4. As to claim 2, Murray discloses the variable optical delay line as recited above. However, the reference fails to specifically disclose an optical switch that utilizes a micro-mechanical mirror (MEM) optical switch.

Bishop discloses a variable optical delay line that uses a 1xN MEMs device as an optical switch to switch at least one input signal among the fibers (col. 2, lines 37-67; fig. 1b, ref. 34a-d).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used MEMs switching devices as the optical switches in the variable optical delay line of Murray since, according to Bishop, one would be motivated by a multitude of advantages that MEMs devices offer (col. 1, lines 45-52). These include small size, fast response time, and low power consumption (col. 1, lines 45-52). Furthermore, it is becoming increasingly preferred in the optical transmission field to implement MEMs switching devices in variable optical delay lines (col. 1, lines 45-52).

5. As per claim 5 and 8-9, Murray discloses the variable optical delay line as recited above with a first (fig. 4, ref. 13) and a second region (fig. 4, ref. 14), such that the first region is different in curvature from the other paths in the plurality to provide

respectively different optical delay paths and the second region has a path that is parallel to the other paths in the plurality (fig. 4). In addition, the reference discloses optical paths secured on a substrate support that is a sheet (fig. 1, ref. 12).

6. Claims 3-4 and 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murray et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,018,816, from hereinafter "Murray") in view of Meli (U.S. Patent No. 5,793,508).

Murray and Bishop disclose the variable optical delay line as recited above. However, Murray fails to specifically teach a Bragg reflective element that is switchable between reflection and transmission.

Meli discloses an optical telecommunications system having wavelength division multiplexers and delay lines that use a Bragg reflective element that is switchable between reflection and transmission (col. 5, lines 23-30; fig. 1, ref. 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to use a Bragg reflective element that is switchable between reflection and transmission since one would be motivated by its ability to reflect radiation in a narrow wavelength band and transmit the radiation outside of this band (col. 5, lines 23-30). Furthermore, because the refractive index has a periodic variation, the Bragg grating reflects signal portions at each index change in a timed relationship, which is ideal for optical delay systems (col. 5, lines 23-30).

7. Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murray et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,018,816, from hereinafter "Murray").

Murray et al. disclose the variable optical delay line as recited above. Although the reference teaches optical inputs, the references, however, fail to specifically teach a plurality of optical signals, where the inputs signals are of varying wavelengths and the optical switch is an NxM MEM switch.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to have increased the number optical signals of varying wavelengths and have used an NxM MEM optical switch to support the additional signals. One of ordinary skill in communications systems, especially in delay line paths, would recognize that optical signals of increased number and different wavelengths are essential for large information transfer. In addition, if large amounts of information are to be transferred, one would use the well-known NxM MEM optical switch instead of a 1xN MEM since it can reflect and transmit a larger quantity of signals. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to have increased the number optical signals of varying wavelengths and have used an NxM MEM optical switch to support the additional signals in order to support and communicate a greater amount of optical information.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George Y. Wang whose telephone number is 703-305-7242. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H. Kim can be reached on 703-305-3492. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-7722 for regular communications and 703-308-7724 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.

[Handwritten signature]

gw
April 9, 2003